The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,599.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busorah.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on the 23rd July 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Busorah	12
" Kurrachee	27	" Mahomerah	12
" Gwadur	28	" Fao	12
" Muscat	31	" Bushire	16
	Aug.	" Linga	18
" Bunder Abbas	2	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Linga	6	" Muscat	21
" Bushire	6	" Gwadur	24
" Fao	7	" Kurrachee	27
" Mahomerah	8	Arrive Bombay	30
Arrive Busorah	8		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co., Genoa, will despatch on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,600 Tons	700 H. P.
ASIA	Capt. Bonfiglio	2,600 Tons	700 H. P.
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.
ARABIA	Capt. Bazzolino	2,000 Tons	700 H. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	24		9
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		10
Messina	45	30		13
Naples	47	34		13
Leghorn	50	35	Including Wines.	15
Genoa	50	36		15
Marseilles	53	36		15-10

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on the Tender Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to Volkart Brothers,

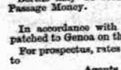
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will despatch REGULAR STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 9
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship FLORA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crasous will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Flora.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LORD OF THE ISLES, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Cranch will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship Lord of the Isles.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE A MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c. &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste [exclusive of transit]—1st class £35; 2nd class £24.

Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer AUSTRIA, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th July, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 20th August.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit Fees through the Canal):—First Class, £35; Second Class, £24, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag touching at Port Said, Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

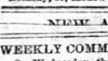
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 27th July, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,929 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 25th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

C. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
20th July 1870.

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL WILL BE OPENED AS USUAL ON THE

EVENING OF SATURDAY, the 23RD JULY.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. Commences at 8-30 P.M.

Admission.....Re. 1.

Tickets to be had at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank, held at the Bank's Offices, Parsee Bazaar Street, on MONDAY, the 18th July instant, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried :—

Mr. B. R. Mody, the Chairman of the Board of Liquidators, took the chair.

1st. That the Liquidators' Report and Balance Sheet, accompanied with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, be adopted and passed.

2nd. That the remuneration to be paid to the employés of the Bank, for their services, be and are hereby left to the discretion of the Liquidators, according to their duties, but the amount to be so paid shall not exceed a sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

3rd. That with the view of finally winding up the Bank, it is desirable to release the remaining Contributories who have made default in payment of Third Call on forfeited shares of the Company.

4th. That a Final Dividend of Rs. 3-13 (Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen) per Share be declared payable amongst the Registered Shareholders of the Bank on or after the 1st proximo.

5th. That the affairs of the Bank be declared to be finally and fully wound up.

6th. That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators for the able and highly satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the liquidation of the Company, and for the ability and skill they have displayed in bringing the Liquidation to such a satisfactory termination.

7th. That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to Messrs C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes for their valuable assistance and able advice rendered to the Bank in the conduct of its affairs.

8th. That the thanks of the Meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Bombay, 19th July 1870. B. R. MODY, Chairman.

ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of THE ORIENTAL HOTEL at POINT-DE-GALLE in the ISLAND of CEYLON.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING TENDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the time for receiving Tenders is extended till 3 P.M., on the 15th day of September 1870, at which time all Tenders will be opened, at 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C., by

ARTHUR COOPER, Liquidator.

London, 25th June 1870.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL at POINT-DE-GALLE, CEYLON.

Tenders for the purchase of the above Hotel, replete with every modern comfort and appliance, will be received by the Liquidator, Arthur Cooper, of 14 George Street, Mansion House, London, up to two P.M. of the thirteenth day of September 1870.

The Hotel is to be sold as a going concern, and the Liquidator has taken the following particulars from the Company's books for the information of intending Purchasers :—

1st. The average net profits for the 3½ years to 31st December 1869, during which the Hotel has been opened, appear to have amounted to about £3,600 per annum, the profits having varied from about £3,000 to £4,200 per annum.

2nd. The gross taking during the same period have averaged £10,000 per annum, including shop rental.

3rd. The cost of the buildings to the Company, including furniture and furnishings, was about £23,925.

4th. The sum of £377 12s. was derived last year as the rental from shops that form part of the building.

The price accepted will include everything except Provisions, Wines and Stores, which the purchaser will be required to take at a valuation.

The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Further particulars will be furnished by Mr. Arthur Cooper, the Liquidator, 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, from whom may be had Forms of Tender, as also from Messrs. Upcars, Johnson, Upcar, and Bend, 20, Austin Friars, London, Solicitors, Charles M. Barstow, C.A., 30a, India Street, Edinburgh, and Messrs. McGrigor, Stevenson, and Fleming, Glasgow, Solicitors.

WANTED, CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES. CONTRACTORS' RAILS, SIDE-TIP and END-TIP EARTH WAGONS.

Send full particulars and lowest Cash Price to

R. G. ELWES,
Executive Engineer, 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal,
Loodiana, Punjab, 14th July 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 29th July 1870.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

29th June 1870.

MR. JOHN SIMPSON late of Airdrie, Scotland, is requested to COMMUNICATE with W. GIBB, of the P. & O. Company, who has important news to give him with respect to his Parents.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work)..... Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto ..... " 5
Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.
Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

A MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in Foreign Parts WILL BE HELD in the Vestry of the Cathedral on MONDAY EVENING next, at half past 5, with a view to their taking into consideration the amendments which have been proposed in the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the above Society.

C. T. WILSON,
Acting Secretary S. P. G.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

THREE HUNDRED RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, on TUESDAY the 19th July, between Khan Bazaar and Jakerias Mosks, by Haroon Joosub, my servant, CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 2,000 (one Note of Rs. 1,000, No. — 96392, and 54 ten Notes of Rs. 100 each, the numbers of which are unknown). Any one finding and delivering the same to the undersigned, at his shop, in Jakerias Street, Memon Wada, No. 20, will receive the above Reward.

HAJEE ABDOOL SUCCOOR CADOO.

20th July 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT fuer SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT in DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.
La Compagnie Phenix, established 10 years.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in their endeavour to get the requisite majority to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Pearson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the first day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims and to come in and prove the same, the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers and sailing vessels, which they will be of the best quality and approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Fleshing Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS for Churches and large and small Drawing Rooms, by the celebrated and well known makers TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

These Instruments are made of solid Oakwood, extra French polished, and their durability combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone has been well tested in India for the last 15 years.

Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS and TOYS.

Selling at Reduced Cash Prices.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.

English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.

J. NEUBERG.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES of various sizes and designs, with all necessary Appurtenances complete.

Sole Agent for the Columbian Stove Works,

J. NEUBERG.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Levers, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 23.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 3 0
Socks	per pair	" 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	" 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicinici) ..... 12 as.

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his constructance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospital- and private practice; the result being that it was recognized as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and where there is a "unpleasure to your system, restores the freshenness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTI-PERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY and POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all description is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co. Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious and well adapted Suites of Apartments of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Green presents a front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to receive a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" and Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the Lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the ta

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a panic in the market, in Land shares particularly, which fell—Colabas to Rs. 1,630, Mazagons to Rs. 1,015, and Freres to Rs. 160.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
15,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	220
10,000	500	100	...	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	173½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,503
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,000	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	130
60,000	250	5	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,630
8,000	150	all	Nil	Byculla Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,015
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	225

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
300	1,000	1,000	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	550
150	12,000	1,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,800
200	2,000	all	275 do.	Bombay Press Co.	4,150
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	540
500	1,000	all	300 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
300	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	2,100
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
200	2,000	1,900	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,600
200	6,000	all	240 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,450
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,330
2,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	360
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,530
220	2,000	250	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,300
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Compy	350

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	108.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do. Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	570
4,000	50	all	50p.	Mechanics' Fl'd'g's Co.	30
500	2,000	800	...	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	Nil	Prescher & Co.	390ex.d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,100
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,900 nl.
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	800
50	150	150	...	Bronte Mills	200
80	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,525
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.	Manockji Petit's	830
800	2,500	all	80 p.	Oriental	1,625
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,630

*Per share for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	600
3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
5,000	2,552	...	Bombay Ss.	500
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay
25	25	...	Do. China
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trad. & B'ngs
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	...	East India Bank's
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank
1300	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 1-1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 1-3/16d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	10 7 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	101
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅝
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do	102½
5 years' do. do.	102

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign cash	Rs. 10 8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 106-4
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—16TH JULY 1870.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

The news of War caused a panic in the market of 4 per cents and prices fell ½ per cent, but no business reported. ,,

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, only a few, at Rs. 1,405, and 1,410, exclusive of the dividends.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co.'s shares, 5 at Rs. 300 each.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 21.

DeSalis, Ensign, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.'

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Morant, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Cavalry, on duty, to Kamptee.

Lucas, Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Webster, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.

Heath, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th July, 1870

With reference to G. G. O. No. — of the 16th instant, Brigadier-General Lynch, K.L.S., is posted to the Deesa Brigade.

Second Class Hospital Assistant Ramchunder Sawunt, No. 857, is promoted to the first class, under the provisions of para. 32 of G. G. O. No. 393, of 17th June 1868, with effect from 3nd instant.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Sappers and Miners.—Captain C. P. Newport, Staff Corps to officiate as Adjutant as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant F. C. Hughes Hallet (C. Battery E. Brigade) from date of departure for 30 days, to Giar-e on medical certificate.

5th Foot (1st Battalion)—Brevet Colonel H. G. Woods, in extension to remain in England, from 26th September to 15th November 1870, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. Webster, to England, from date of embarkation, for 6 months, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has received a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, notifying to him, that Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that Major-General the Honorable [illegible] be removed from the Staff of the Army of this Presidency, and from the Staff of the Bombay Army, from the 13th July).

Referring to G. G. O. No. 268 of 1870, Lieutenant-Colonel E. [illegible] Engineers, is raised to increased pay from [illegible] 1869, and Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Nasmyth, [illegible] Engineers, from 18th December 1868, vice Trevor, seconded, and Kendall, deceased.

With reference to G. O. No. 273 of 13th April last, Lieutenant E. C. Hart, Royal Engineers, is raised to increased pay from the 1st January 1870, instead of the date therein mentioned.

General Order No. 312, dated 30th April 1870, is cancelled.

Major E. N. Marsh, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 8th October next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Colonel R. B. Moore, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure in September next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Stannard is brought on the strength of the British Troops in this Presidency from the 9th July 1870, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Hewett continued to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant General, Poona Division of the Army, from the 8th to the 9th instant inclusive.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John Wilmot Young, third officer of Her Majesty's steam vessel Lord Elphinstone, was transferred to Her Majesty's steam vessel Dalhousie in the same capacity, from the 23rd June 1870, vice H. P. Todd, resigned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

ANUM HUNMUNTRAO RAMCHANDRA, Head Karkoon of Talooka Raneebennoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Dharwar, District.

Mr. Edward Cordeaux, Acting Assistant Judge of Tanna is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction, contemplated in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act XIV. of 1869.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Cowasjee Pestonjee, in charge of the Oorun Dispensary, is transferred to the Godra Dispensary.

Apothecary J. Nail, No. 46, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Shikarpoor Charitable Dispensary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Govind Vithal Kurkuray, B. A., assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Educational Inspector, North-east Division, on the 2nd instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadoor on Mr. Eduljee Pestonjee, Head Clerk of the Commissariat Office at Mhow, as a reward for meritorious service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

W. G. Hall, Esq., is appointed a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. Donald Graham, resigned.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Honourable Sir D. F. McLeod, K.C.S., K.C.S.I., to resign the Civil Service with effect from the 1st ultimo.

The services of Surgeon T. P. Wright, in medical charge of the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Captain A. Cook, Madras Staff Corps, late Superintendent, 4th grade, in the Police Department of British Burmah, having vacated his appointment under the operation of the Furlough Rules, his services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain R. Houghton, Superintendent 5th grade, to be Superintendent in the 4th grade, vice Captain Cook.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. Warburton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern and officiating Quarter Master of the 15th (The Loodiana) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in the Punjab.

Mr. H. S. Boys, B.A., C.S., officiating Assistant Settlement Officer, to officiate as Settlement Officer at Baraitch, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major E. G. Clark, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Blyth appointed Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, vice Mr. J. Eede, retired : Mr. Bliss received charge from Mr. Eede on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale assumed charge of the office of third Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

Mr. F. de J. Larpent, officiating Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for one month and a half.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Thomas Francis Hobday, of the 2nd battalion, 12th Foot, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 24th July 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Hobday will rank as Lieutenant in that corps, with effect from the 24th July 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed, on probation, as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, by G. G. O. No. 659 of the 16th June 1869, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

Major Frederick William Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain James Stuart Tighe, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major, from 22nd March 1870, in succession to Lieutenant-General T. B. Forster, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Robert Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Charles Thomas Otway Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 26th March 1870, in succession to Major-General G. Burney, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, and Major Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd, Madras Staff Corps, to rank from 18th March 1870, in succession to Lieutenant-General G. Grantham, Madras Infantry, deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, Alexander Boyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Fortescue Gardiner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Sikh Infantry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Croker Cuppage, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Ward, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Alexander St. Peter Cooke, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Frederick John Ellis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, —for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Edward Pitches Wilson Ripley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Hector Mackenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Herbert Johnston Hawes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtuck Punjab,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Frederick Henry Alexander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 42nd (Assam) Regiment, Native (Light) Infantry, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dinning, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to be Colonel (by Brevet) from the 10th July 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Strachey, Bengal Staff Corps, and Miners, is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant James Alloysius Miley, of the 2nd battalion 12th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 7th July 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 22nd Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry, —for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund David Russel Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain James Forsyth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Edward Charles Garstin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Baree Doab Canal, Public Works Department, Punjab,—for two years.

Captain George MacCall, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant W. J. Gill, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Indore Railway Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. T. Allen is appointed to the Publick Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade with effect from 13th May 1870, and posted to Central India.

Lieutenant W. R. S. Bisset, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Darjeeling Railway Survey, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bengal in the Railway Department, during the absence of Lieutenant F. Firebrace, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. J. H. Gilun, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Goojeranwalla Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Rechna District of the Punjab Northern Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr W. H Rees, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, in the Telegraph Department, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 31st August 1869.

Mr. N. R. Stuart, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the 11th April last, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 5th July.

Mr. J. C. Douglas, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and nineteen days.

Mr. E. Hurley, an Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs in Ceylon, is granted eighteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 31st May 1870.

Captain E. S. Fox, Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in the Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. J. Slym, officiating as a Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in British Burmah vice Lieutenant Stenhouse, is confirmed, vice Mr. W. Schlich, transferred to Sindh.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH JULY.

London...	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. ,,
	Myrobolan & Colr bds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ...	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 8s. 9d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 8 per bale.
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, July 9.
	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	Hongkong, June 23.
	Busheer (s)	Hutchinson	Calcutta, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Cavalier	Knight	Johore.
	Accrington	Christie	Calcutta.
	Southern Belle	Benson	Colombo.
	Phillipine	Nacoda	Mozambique.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Royal Family, Mathias, to Callao.

Ship Vicksburg, Wilson, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Snipe, to Persian Gulf.

Ship Armenian, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
16	Garden Reach	Madras, July 10
17	Regent	Howes ... Liverpool, January 24

DEPARTURE.

July.		
17	Hadden Hall	... ...

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M. ; afterpacket at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M ; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destin ations :—

10th August, 7th September, 5th October, 6th November 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HEWITT—BRIDGFORD—June 16th, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Morgan Jellett, A.M., James Thomas Hewitt, late of Bombay, eldest son of the late Lieutenant Hewitt, R.N., to Jessie, eldest daughter of Thomas Bridgford, R.H.A.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOKE—July 19th, at Poona, the wife of T. Cooke, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Engineering College, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NICOL—July 21st, at Cumballa Hill, Eliza Margaret, infant daughter of William Nicol, Esq.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

LANCE—July 12th, at Berhampore, of cholera, Emma Frances, child of Charles Edward and Mary Elizabeth Lance, aged 2½ years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

RICKARD—MOBERLY—July 9th, at Masulipatam, F. M. Rickard, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, to Francis Henrietta, eldest daughter of Colonel F. J. Moberly, Royal Engineers.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE—July 10th, at Sriangpur, Cashmere, the wife of Francis Drake, Esq., 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

WEBBER—July 14th, at Hoshungabad C. P., the wife of Thos. Wingfield Webber, Forest Department, of a son.

CHALMERS—July 16th, at Bareilly, the wife of Captain Owen Chalmers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORTON—PROUSE—July 14th, at Dalhousie, by the Rev. J. R. Lewin, M.A., Mr. A. Morton, to Miss A. Prouse, late of Dhurmsala.

DEATH.

ROBINSON—July 14th, at Morar, Gwalior, daughter of Captain and Mrs. C. G. Robinson, aged nearly 9 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

THE political situation in Europe is, for the moment, a little less obscure. The report that Russia had allied herself with Germany has not been confirmed, and probably will not be confirmed unless there should arise some new incident. For we have reason to believe that Austria, although her neutrality is not yet declared, will remain neutral, and the only solid reason for supposing that Russia would strike in was that Austria had made some compact with the French Emperor, and would be obliged to act on it ; and that Russia had deemed it prudent to make a counter-move which would protect the rear of the German armies. It is indubitable that Austria has hesitated long before making up her mind, but we have some evidence that her mind has been made up to be neutral—at least for the present. Three of the Great Powers, therefore, stand out of the fight, while of the secondary powers, Spain, Holland, Belgium, will be neutral, and Italy neutral, with the reservation implied in the phrase "policy of observation." Italy is weak, and it will be extremely difficult for her, even if she wishes it, to avoid a tortuous course. Garibaldi and Mazzini are said to be watching for their chance and the Italian Government on one side and the belligerents on the other. The defeat of Germany would leave Italy more than ever under French influence; the success of Germany, on the other hand, would diminish the pressure of the Gallic curb. Italy is in a position which would have just suited the talents of some of the elder kings of the House of Savoy. But she has now neither an Amadeus nor a Cavour. It is plain that all Germany is practically acting with one mind. Nothing is said of Wurtemburg, but since Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt and Baden are willing and ready to fight for the Fatherland, Wurtemburg must follow suit. If the telegraph can be relied on, the French will have 350,000 men on the Sarre frontier by next Sunday. The French points of concentration are nearer to the frontier than the German points, with the exception of Landau and Gemersheim. The advantages of the initiative on a frontier like that now the scene of operations are so great that a very early movement on one side or the other must take place.

IF we are correctly informed that the battle of the gauges has now been fairly fought out in the India Office, and that the victory rests with the advocates of a narrow gauge for the new Indian State railways, we congratulate the taxpayers of this country on a decision which greatly improves their financial prospects. The first condition of railway extension in India, as laid down by Lord Lawrence in the celebrated minute which both Lord Mayo and the Duke of Argyll have accepted as the foundation of their railway policy, is that the annual drain on the resources of India for the payment of interest on old and new lines alike should never be allowed to exceed two millions. This expenditure, the late Governor General calculated, would, with the increasing traffic receipts, be sufficient to cover the cost of adding 3¾ millions a year to the railway capital, and with this additional yearly outlay of capital 300 more miles might be constructed every year at an average charge of £12,000 a mile. A table was given in the minute, showing that in this way the total length of the Indian lines might be more than doubled in twenty years, and trebled in about thirty years from the present time, "without either extraordinary taxation, inconvenient pressure on the public revenues, or objectionable increase of the liabilities of the State." The calculation is evidently sound enough, if only the expenditure on the new lines can be beaten down from £17,000 or £18,000 a mile, the average for the railways already constructed, to Lord Lawrence's standard of £12,000 a mile. But the most fervent believer in the energy and economy of the Public Works Department can hardly believe that the mere transfer to the State of the direct management of Indian railways will effect a saving of £5,000 or £6,000 a mile in the cost of construction. Lord Lawrence himself certainly did not suppose that this administrative change alone was needed to ensure the successful carrying out of his plan. In very emphatic language he pointed out the mischief of regulating the character of Indian lines "by any preconceived ideas of what is the best standard form of railway to adopt." "I regard it," he says, "as the extreme of infatuation to lay down any absolute rules to regulate the modes of construction of railway in a country so vast, so various in its natural features, and so poor as India. . . . . Skill in engineering work implied the successful adaptation of the art of construction to varying circumstances. For a poor country economy is one of the essential conditions to be complied with, and its requirements may be as rigid as any of those imposed by physical condition. Wholly to reject railways for a country which is not able to support lines of the most costly description, is quite unreasonable; and if on a further examination in detail of the probable cost and returns of any of the lines which otherwise seems desirable, the expense of lines of the ordinary gauge seems prohibitory, while lines of a narrow gauge would be financially practicable, I should consider it a most mistaken view to reject the narrow gauge line." Lord Mayo and his Councillors appreciated the force of this argument, and seeing that the best hope of making railways cheaply lay in the adoption of the narrow gauge, they more than a year ago begged the Secretary of State to let it be "considered an open question, when the prospects of the returns from any contemplated system of lines are not satisfactory, whether such lines might not be constructed on a narrow gauge, say 3 ft. 6 in., instead of the ordinary broad Indian gauge of 5 ft. 6 in."

IT is indeed a fortunate thing for India that the question was left open ; for time was thus allowed for experiments which have proved beyond all manner of doubt that not only can the narrow gauge be constructed and maintained at a comparatively small cost, but trains can be run upon it with as much comfort to the passengers and profit to the shareholders as on the broadest of broad gauges. Engineers in this country will understand the full significance of the results achieved in the trials which have been made during the last six months of the working of Fairlie's bogie engine on that 2 feet gauge railway at Festiniog, which Captain Tyler calls "the most instructive line in the United Kingdom." The reports we have lately published have perhaps not been very attractive to the general reader; but we may summarize what has been done by saying that by the adaptation of the bogie to the engine, Mr. Fairlie has succeeded in equalizing the weights on every wheel, and thus reducing oscillation to a *minimum*; that he has at the same time practically converted the engine from a rigid into a flexible body, which adjusts itself so readily to every bend in the road that a train going twenty miles an hour can be taken with perfect safety round a curve of as little as two chains radius on a guage of less than two feet in width ; and that these narrow engines can still be made so powerful, and with such tenacity of adhesion to the rails, as to be capable of drawing loads exceeding 200 tons, (in which the proportion of paying to dead weight is naturally much larger than in ordinary trains with heavy engines and waggons) up a gradient of 1 in 85. In fact, by the experiments on the Festiniog line (where the gauge is much narrower than that which it is proposed to give to the new Indian lines,) the objections commonly urged against the narrow gauge, that, though its first cost of construction is less, the traffic on it cannot be worked with such speed, safety, and profit, as on the broad gauge, have been finally overcome. It is not only that the Russian Commissioners, and Mr. Danvers, Colonel Strachey, and other Indian officials, all on the look-out for a chance of getting cheap railways, and therefore predisposed to believe in the advantages of the new system, have been favourably impressed by the experiments they witnessed in Wales. It seems to us a higher testimony to the merits of the narrow gauge worked with Fairlie's engine, that they should have been great enough to vanquish even the stubborn engineering prejudice of men trained on the broad gauge lines, and that engineers and contractors who have taken no unimportant part in the construction of existing Indian railways have one and all been brought to see the good points of a gauge different from that to which they have been hitherto accustomed.

One strong practical objection still exists. It is not, of course, proposed to alter the gauge of great trunk lines like the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula, on which the traffic is large enough to make the broad gauge profitable ; and it is said that there would be great inconvenience and expense caused by the necessity of shifting goods out of one set of waggons into another at junctions, where there was a break in the gauges. But we understand that the cost of shifting, as calculated by railway engineers of Indian experience, would not exceed that of carrying the goods two or three miles by rail ; and it is obvious that such an addition to the freight would be insignificant on a long journey, even if it were not the case that the possibility of making sharper curves on the narrow gauge would frequently save as much distance as would be equivalent to that imposed by the want of a uniform gauge. The objection would not apply at all to the case of an independent line like the Carwar railway. And, since the great evil is not the guage but the break of guage, if the narrow gauge be adopted [illegible] between Kyrpa and Punjab and Scinde lines the practice adopted on the Great Western at home, and lay down a single rail within the broad gauge rails, so that the narrow gauge trains could run all the way from Lahore to Kurrachee ? Eventually, when the existing rolling stock has been used up the broad gauge may, much to the advantage of Government and the shareholders, be done away with altogether on this line, and on some others which now absorb nearly the whole of their income in maintenance and management. As for the new lines, if the Government goes to work prudently, it may now not only bring down the first expenditure to Lord Lawrence's limit, but actually reduce the average below £12,000 a mile. Suppose the narrow gauge railway can be constructed at the rate of £10,000 a mile, the rate of progress might, to begin with, be increased from 300 to 375 miles a year; and, as the annual wear and tear of stock and permanent way would be greatly diminished, the charge on the revenues of India for railways might always be kept within probably a million and a half instead of two millions. In other words, we should accelerate by several years the coming of that happy time in which the traffic receipts will pay the whole interest, and yet meanwhile have a guarantee against the increase beyond its present amount of the yearly railway expenditure out of the proceeds of taxes in India. 'Twere indeed a consummation devoutly to be wished ; and the Government which achieves it will have accomplished a more genuine economical reform than we should have thought possible in this age of grand projects and small performance.

BRIGADIER GENERAL LYNCH, K.L.S., has been posted to the Deesa brigade.

THE quarrelsome Governor of Turkistan, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, has arrived in Cabul, and been received with great kindness by the Ameer.

A LONDON paper of the 2nd inst. reports that "Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen has been taken suddenly ill ; and all his engagements are cancelled for a few days."

IN a paragraph the other day about the Hindoo burning ground, the words "the late Dr. Leith" should of course have been "the late Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Leith," which make a material difference in the sense.

ON the 27th of last month, when the rainfall at Bombay had been about 25 inches, at Matheran, according to the official record, there had been 125. At Mahableshwar on the same date there had been 40 inches registered.

ACCORDING to the "Pioneer" it is not true that Sir William Mansfield accepted the Irish command on reduced emoluments. "Sir William's pay and allowances are precisely the same as those enjoyed by his predecessor, Lord Strathnairn."

THE "Pioneer" reports that "another man whose history more belongs to the old *régime* than the new has passed away. Major E. K.O. Gilbert died of dysentery, at Simla, on Sunday night, and was to have been buried last evening, (18th.)"

COMMODORE SIR LEOPOLD HEATH's successor in the East India command had not been named when the mail left, but a decision would, it was believed, be arrived at very shortly, and it was still understood that a flag officer would be fixed upon.

THE appointment of M. Lacathon de la Forest as Consul-General for France at Calcutta, has been recognised by the Government of India. M. Casimer Troplong is recognised as Acting Consul-General for France at Calcutta, pending the arrival of M. de la Forest.

THE following Assistant Surgeons (says yesterday's "Poona Observer") will be promoted to the rank of Surgeon on the 23rd instant :—[illegible] Dunn, J. T. Mackenzie, M.B., B. Hen-sted, F.R.C.S., G. Y. Hunter, H. E. McGrath, P. W. Cookell, E. A. Lawrence.

W

sacre on the colonel himself and the persons who gave him his orders. But, if Lord Granville becomes Foreign Secretary, Lord Kimberley taking his place at the Colonial Office, I suppose that the inconveniently downright style of negotiating with the Greek Government has no chance of being accepted by our Ministry. More's the pity.

The Education Bill is now safe for the Session. The division of Friday night showed the Nonconformists that they can get nothing more in the way of concession out of the Government, and last night, though there was some lively debating on clause 14, which treats of religious teaching in the rate-aided schools, the amendments were quickly rejected and the clause agreed to. The Conservatives made a final effort to strike out the words forbidding the use of the formularies or catechisms of any sect in rate aided schools; and the secularists tried to have inserted in the clause words expressly providing that "in any school in which the Holy Scriptures shall be read and taught, the teaching shall not be used or directed in favour of or against the distinctive tenets of any religious denomination;" but Mr. Gladstone insisted on standing by the compromise he announced ten days ago. The Bill, therefore, will leave it optional with the School Boards to determine whether the instruction to be given shall be purely secular, or shall include the teaching of the Bible. In almost every case the religious sentiment of the majority will declare in favour of Bible-teaching; and then the schoolmaster may teach the Scriptures freely, according to his own interpretation of Christian doctrine, only being careful to avoid using the distinctive formularies of the Church of England or any other church. Children, too, whose parents object to even this limited kind of religious instruction will not be compelled to attend while the reading of the Bible goes on. It is due to Earl Russell to point out that these are the very terms of the concessions he proposed to make at the beginning of the Session, in order to conciliate the Nonconformists, though of course the veteran Whig chief was then vehemently denounced for his impertinent intermeddling by the very papers which now applaud the supreme wisdom of the changes Mr. Gladstone has made in his Bill. The friends of unsectarian education are, however, by no means satisfied yet, for their gain is, they think, more than balanced by the pledge Mr. Gladstone has made to the Church party, that existing denominational schools shall not only not be touched by the Bill, but shall have their grants-in-aid increased. The Radicals are very bitter against the Minister who, having done such great things with their support, now, as they say, wounds them in the tenderest point by confirming and enlarging the educational endowments of the Church of England. Mr. Whitbread made a direct personal attack on the Premier in yesterday's debate for his leaning towards denominationalism; and Mr. G. O. Trevelyan has resigned his place as a Lord of the Admiralty rather than vote for an increase of the grants to voluntary sectarian schools. This, at least, is the reason Mr. Trevelyan gives for his resignation; but he has never been happy as a Ministerial subordinate since he was snubbed for sneering at the Duke of Cambridge last year; and perhaps he has only been waiting for a favourable opportunity of resigning on a pretext that would improve, instead of damaging, his political position. The Bill must be altogether distasteful to Mr. Trevelyan, belonging as he does to the class of literary politicians who have in these days a great contempt for Bible Christianity; and, as he married a very wealthy heiress some time ago, he can afford to be independent. The malcontents, even with this reinforcement, will be unable to cut out of the Bill the only provision that can ensure its acceptance by the House of Lords this year. Even as it is, there is no saying what the Peers may do to spoil the Bill, now that they have in Lord Salisbury a leader who dares to give frank and cynical expression to those Tory instincts of resistance to change which, since the death of Lord Liverpool, the Conservative party has been educating itself to conceal. But the Lords are powerless in the long run to do any real mischief now; they can only bark and show their teeth, and then run away at the first symptom of serious danger to themselves and their order. Besides, the Education Bills will have friends in the Upper House among the High Church and Roman Catholic Peers; for it is evident from the tone of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's speeches in the House of Commons that the Ritualists and Romanists think themselves lucky in getting the "free religious teaching" which is offered them by the Bill.

The American Government must have great confidence in the strength of its own case against England in the Alabama question, or it would have shrunk from publishing the message to Congress about Cuba which appears in to-day's papers. General Grant says, in this message, "if the question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudice against either party." As regards the conditions necessary to justify the recognition of belligerency, "there must be," he says, "above all, a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a state among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a state, and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such towards other Powers in the discharge of its national duties." This last condition is very vague, and goes a good way beyond the rule laid down by President Monroe, that insurgent provinces are entitled to recognition as soon as the movement "assumes such a steady form as to make their success probable;" but probably most Englishmen would be content to take General Grant's definition as it stands, and ask any impartial person whether it is not wide enough to include a justification of the conduct of England in granting belligerent rights to the insurgent Southern States.

Colonel Sykes gained an unexpected victory over the Government on Tuesday evening, when he carried an address to the Crown in favour of satisfying the just claims of Indian officers. Sir S. Northcote explained yesterday that, had he been present, he would have voted against the motion, so that the Indian army owes nothing to the leading men on either side. The sense of justice which always prevails in an assembly of English gentlemen overcame the parsimonious tendencies of Cabinet Ministers past and present. Mr. Grant Duff's pedantic and unfeeling speech gave great offence, and helped no doubt to add a few votes to the majority. It was bad enough for the Under-Secretary to insist on making Indian officers the victims of that amalgamation which was carried out by the Home Government against their will, and which every one now acknowledges to have been a terrible and costly blunder. But when he had told men who have had their professional career cut short that they must also submit to be plundered by the State of money they invested to purchase their promotion, Mr. Grant Duff might have refrained from insulting them by throwing out the taunt that the Bengal army had fallen to pieces in their hands, and that therefore they had been treated with unprecedented liberality in having any of their claims even taken into consideration by the Government. One would almost have fancied that, had Mr. Grant Duff been in office in '57-'58, we would have cashiered the officers of every Bengal regiment that mutinied. Mr. Gladstone, not for the first time this session, was forced to rise and do what he could to remove the bad impression the Under-Secretary's speech had made on the House; but his eloquence had not its accustomed effect, and we may now hope that the pledge given to Indian officers at the time of the amalgamation will at last be fulfilled in spirit as well as in letter, and that we shall be no more vexed with the scandal of seeing men who have served England gallantly and faithfully praying the State in vain for the redress of their grievances.

The *Times* announces this morning that, on and after the 12th of October, when the new half-penny postage tariff comes into effect, the paper will be sent to country subscribers by post for £1 a quarter, or the barest fraction over 3d. a copy. At present, though the *Times* is sold for threepence at all the railway bookstalls, persons living at any distance from a railway station are obliged to pay fourpence for a stamped copy sent by post. The boon therefore to such subscribers will be considerable; and the *Times* will profit by the change more than any other paper, for nine persons out of ten in country houses and villages will prefer paying threepence for the leading journal to paying twopence-half-penny for the *Pall Mall*—a paper which has hitherto depended a good deal on its postal circulation in the provinces. Mr. Lowe, not unmindful perhaps of old favours, has certainly done a good stroke of business for the *Times* by reducing the newspaper postage to a halfpenny.

I send you a copy of the paper on the Cotton Supply of India, read by Mr. Fitzwilliam at the meeting of the East India Association yesterday. Most of the matter is old, and I do not think the first part is worth publishing, unless you have plenty of room. There was a long discussion on the paper—Mr. Hyde Clark, Mr. Walter Cassels, Mr. Maitland, and Mr. O'B. Saunders being among the speakers; but the speeches simply amounted to a piling up of familiar statistics and equally familiar suggestions about roads, canals, and (that panacea of the East India Association) a Royal Commission. It was an odd mischance to choose such a time for bringing forward yet another paper on a subject of which we are all weary. Ask people in Lancashire just now what means should be taken to increase the supply of Indian cotton, and they will answer, with a groan, "For God's sake, don't increase it at all."

J. M. M.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE WAR.

CONCENTRATION OF FRENCH TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, 20TH JULY, AFT.

The *Gazette* of to-day publishes the proclamation announcing England's neutrality.

Within four days, 350,000 French troops will be assembled on the frontier. Operations will commence simultaneously with the publication of a formal declaration of war.

The North German Parliament has granted 120 million thalers for war expenses.

Saxony and Hesse have joined Prussia.

Italy has announced her intention to assume a policy of observation, and has called out two levies as a precautionary measure.

A great demonstration has taken place in Dublin in favour of the French nation.

The Continental banks have raised their rates of discount.

WAR FORESHADOWED.

(FROM THE PARIS CORRESPONDENCE IN THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF JULY 1.)

THE Emperor's health is said to be better, but the doctors recommend rest and Vichy, and his Majesty does as little work as possible.

In face of the explanations given by the Duc de Gramont, which signified little or nothing, the storm of indignation roused against Prussia has suddenly subsided. However, if we are to credit reports France is determined to prepare for eventualities, and not allow herself to be placed in such a position as that which had to be accepted after Sadowa. A letter from Châlons says that there are 30,000 men now in camp—to wit, three battalions of chasseurs à pied, thirty-six battalions of infantry of the line, two battalions of marines, twenty-four squadrons, and twelve batteries. As yet these troops have had no grand field days, but have been engaged in throwing up fortifications and target practice. It is supposed that the Prince Imperial will go to Châlons about the 15th of July to receive practical lessons in military engineering from his governor. General Frossard, who commands at the camp, is an experienced officer of engineers, and desires to try a new system. It is said that Châlons is to be made a large entrenched camp and *place d'armes* capable of sheltering a *corps d'armée* in case of war with Prussia and as a magazine for the first army entering the field.

BOMBAY.

WILL "CIVIS" be good enough to send us his name?

W. G. HALL, Esq., is appointed a Member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, vice Mr. Donald Graham, resigned.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the sum of ten rupees from B. D. contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Mulloo Abdoola to take his trial of the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for stealing gold watches, of the value of Rs. 300, belonging to one Carsum Mooljee.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a buggy-driver was fined five rupees for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring a Hindoo girl. Two rupees out of the fine were to be given to the girl.

KAIRA.—The weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July informs us that the fall of rain was very scanty throughout the collectorate, and that owing to this the early sown crops had begun to wither. The state of public health was reported to be good, and cattle were free from disease.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 95th (The Derbyshire) Regiment, at the Colaba bandstand this evening, weather permitting:—

Quadrille	Orphée aux Enfers	Strauss.
Overture	Der Freyschutz	Weber.
Selection	Elisir D'Amore	Donizetti.
Valse	Ander Schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss.
Galop	Bloomer	Bilse.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th July, was 241, being 1 less than in the preceding week, 79 less than the total of the week ending 20th July 1869, and 80 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 65 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of Silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th July 1870 Rs. 77,30,870; add—Silver received during the week Rs. 77,30,870; deduct—New Coin paid during the week 27,993—balance Rs. 77,02,877. There are in addition 60,055 rupees' worth of Silver Bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Marine Lines concerning the death of Suckee, woman, aged thirty years. Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, a policeman on going his rounds observed a white cumblee and a brass lota by the side of a well; the former was lying on the parapet wall and the latter on the ground. He looked into the well and saw some bubbles of air rising to the surface of the water. Suspecting that somebody must have fallen in, he raised an alarm and a number of people came to the spot. By means of grapples deceased was taken out of the well. She was quite dead. The woman was subject to fits of aberration of intellect. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased, a person of unsound mind, had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION.—Since the introduction of the new rules regarding the treatment of official correspondence, it has been observed that heavy official packets are posted in closed covers for despatch by letter post, apparently in order to avoid the banghy postage charge; the consequence is, that letter mails are unnecessarily heavily loaded, and the speed of those mails is materially affected. It should be remembered that covers weighing less than 200 tolas may be sent in two ways, (1) in closed covers by letter post at a charge of 13 anna per tola, or (2) in open covers at a charge of 2 annas per 10 tolas, to be charged in account; covers of the latter description (except only Gazettes which are classed as newspaper) travel by book post, *i.e.*, by langhy mail runners at a slower rate of speed than letter mail runners; if therefore, any Government office sends, in closed covers by letter post, packets which it ought to send by book post or by banghy post, thus making an undue use of letter post steps will be taken for requiring it to discharge its postage account monthly, in the hope that the actual payment of the account will secure greater attention to the mode of transmission.—G. Battye, Post Master General, Bombay, Post Master General's Camp, 25th June 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 16th July, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	27,313	3	1
Merchandize	21,809	1	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	76	4	0
Electric Telegraph	215	8	0
Total Rs.	49,414	0	4

Corresponding week in July, 1869.
Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	25,582	10	3
Merchandize	19,039	3	6
Back Bay Earth Trains	128	2	0
Electric Telegraph	356	10	0
Total Rs.	45,106	10	0
Increase	4,307	6	4

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx left Suez for Bombay on the evening of the 19th instant. The steamer Apis will leave Bombay for Trieste on Saturday next.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. BUSHIRE, 792 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutchinson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Parry, Mr. Delmege, and Mr. Lawrence.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. ORISSA, Captain P. S. Tomlin, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Melbourne—Mr. Munday, Mr. Brush, Mr. Dignum and Mr. Marval. From K. G. Sound.—Mr. Guild and Mr. Christian. From Sydney—Mr. Watkins From Galle—Mr. West and Mr. Campbell. From Hongkong—Mr. Cassumjee and Mr. Chandabhoy. From Calcutta—Eight Europeans and one Company's servant.

PASSENGERS FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 16th inst. by the P. and O. steamer Mongolia, Captain J. S. Castle, from Suez:—

From Southampton.—Colonel Ramsay, Mr. J. McKenzie, Mrs. Russell.
From Marseilles.—W. H. Comyn, Capt. Childers, and Mrs. E. Rice.
From Galle.—Rev. P. Marks.

She was to leave the same afternoon for Calcutta taking with her the following passengers:—

From Southampton.—Mrs. A. Macdonald.
From Gibraltar.—Mr. G. Solano.
From Marseilles.—Mr. G. Keith.
From Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Dodd.
From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. Frison, and Master Fred. McCance.

ACTION ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

IN the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, a case was called in which the Asiatic Banking Corporation sued Geega Ladha to recover Rs. 3,600, amount of a bill for £360 dated 10th February 1865, drawn by defendant on Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., of Bombay, who endorsed the same to the plaintiffs, the same having been dishonoured by the acceptors at the exchange of two shillings per rupee. The plaintiffs gave deduction of Rs. 2,447-12-8, being the proceeds of sale of twenty-six bales of cotton against which the bill was drawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,152-3-4. Out of the latter sum they abandoned Rs. 152-3-4 with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Fletcher, of Messrs Manisty and Fletcher, solicitors, represented the Corporation; Mr. Khunderao appeared for the defence.

Mr. Khunderao for the defence raised several objections—(1) that his client received no notice of dishonour from the plaintiffs; (2) that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the case; (3) that his clients never saw the account sale; (4) that the action was barred by the statute of limitation.

Mr. Fletcher said that he could not prove actual delivery of notice, but he could prove that notice was written and sent out in the ordinary course of business.

Pestonjee Eduljee said—He was clerk of the plaintiffs, and had been so since the bank began in 1864. Mr. Morrison was the agent and Mr. Baker the subagent. Mr. Baker had authority to sign for the bank. Witness produced a press copy of a letter addressed to defendant on the 31st October 1865, signed by Mr. Baker. Another letter was addressed to the defendant on the 9th November 1865. These letters must have been sent out by a sepoy of the bank in the ordinary course of business.

To Mr. Khunderao—He was not the head clerk, but was a transfer clerk in the bank. He used to do some other business when required. Could not say what peon took out the letter.

One more witness was examined and Mr. Fletcher closed the case.

Mr. Khunderao contended that the plaintiffs have entirely failed to prove the case. They failed to produce any evidence to show that a notice of dishonour had been given to the defendant.

Defendant said—He sent a consignment of cotton through Messrs Fulcher and Co., and drew against it for £360. Fulcher and Co. failed. He never got any notice of dishonour, nor got any account sales of the goods. Witness did not know Mr. Baker of the Asiatic Bank. Was three years away, from 1919 to 1922. His brother told him that he had consigned the goods and that Fulcher and Co. had failed. He never told him that he had got a letter from the Asiatic Bank.

His Honor thought that no notice of dishonour had been given, and therefore nonsuited the plaintiffs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—20TH JULY.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

EWART, LATHAM AND CO. vs. MEERZA ALLY MEERZA MAHOMED BERAMEE.

MR. PEILE appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. The action was to recover Rs. 1,000, amount of a promissory note dated 12th May last, executed by defendant to plaintiffs. A verdict was entered in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,000 and costs.

NURSEY PURBA vs. CULLIANJEE KHETSEY.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 566-15-10, being the money due by defendant to plaintiff for work and labour done in landing, carting, weighing, &c., of goods from 19th October 1868 to 21st October 1869. Mr. Khunderao appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant in person. The defendant said that he had no means to pay the money, and that he had applied for the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. The Court ordered the stay of all proceedings in this matter until further order, the defendant having applied for the benefit of the Act, and having inserted the debt mentioned in the summons in his schedule.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, chapter XXI.:—

Laljee Damodhur, a broker.

Sewjee Gungajul, and Teza Khetsey, who lately traded in partnership with Khetsey Sewjee, Luckumsey Sewjee, and Pasoo Nursey, under the name and firm of Cullianjee Khetsey as merchants.

Gungajul Sahadew, Tejsey Bhimjee, and Asaria Liladhur, who lately traded in partnership with Coorpal Khimnadh, Heerjee Ladan, and the late Jetta Keesowjee, under the name and firm of Champsey Gungajul and Co., as general merchants.

Noor Mahomed Fuckeer Mahomed, formerly traded as a general merchant in partnership with Alana Lalmahomed and Hajee Allymahomed Habib under the name and firm of Alana Lalmahomed, and now a servant in the employment of Ebrahim Fukeer Mahomed.

Henry Brandon (East Indian,) a broker and inspector.

Johanna Nurse, widow, European, unemployed.

Munsey Mooljee, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with Lulloobhoy Gopaldass, under the name and firm of Canjee Lulloobhoy and Co.

Moorarjee Cammissar and Sunkerjee Cammissar, who lately traded together under the name and firm of Moorarjee Cammissar, as dealers in piece-goods.

Gooauldass Soonderjee, a merchant.

Khetsey Sewjee, who lately traded as a general merchant in partnership with Sewjee Gungajul, Luckumsey Sewjee, Teza Khetsey and Paboo Nursey, under the name and firm of Cullianjee Khetsey.

Pasoo Nursee, lately traded as general merchant in partnership with Khetsey Sewjee, Luckhumsey Sewjee, Sewjee Gungajul, and Teja Khetsey, under the name and firm of Cullianjee Khetsey.

Premjee Canjee and Damodhur Dharsey, who lately traded in Bombay as general merchants under the name and firm of Premjee Canjee.

Khemjee Canjee, and Hury Canjee, who lately traded in Bombay as general merchants under the name and firm of Canjee Shamjee, and in Kurrachee under the name and firm of Canjee Shamjee, Sons and Co.

Ambhaidass Tricumdass, lately a merchant.

[The list of insolvents this week is an unusually long one. We have only given the more important ones. There are forty-six others.]

THE Anglo-Indians of Brighton appear to be polemically inclined in matters ecclesiastical. The suit against the Rev. John Purchas was "promoted" by Colonel Elphinstone, a retired officer of the Madras Native Infantry; and now that Colonel Elphinstone is dead, Mr. Henry Reubert, formerly one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, has asked to be substituted in his place, with a view to the prosecution of the appeal against the decision of the Arches' Court, before the judicial committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Purchas, we observe, has protested against the substitution, on the ground that the suit was solely instituted by Colonel Elphinstone's desire.—*Scotsman*.

THE AURORA FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS AT THE SESSIONS.

WE have already published the evidence given before the Court on Tuesday, and also the speeches for the defence; and we now give the remainder of Tuesday's proceedings in this case. The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and with him Mr. Farran appeared to conduct the prosecution; Elmstone and Whitwell were represented by Mr. Starling and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Thomas and Chalk; Harriott by Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas & Co.; and Marks by Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Cleary.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Judge in summing up said—Gentlemen of the jury,—After the careful attention with which you have listened to the evidence given both yesterday and to-day, I need not, I am quite sure, preface my remarks to you with any suggestion that you should attend with great care and caution to the consideration of your verdict. Gentlemen, it is impossible almost to over-estimate the gravenees of the charges which have been brought against the prisoners. The proceedings have been somewhat shortened, by my having consented to reserve points of law for the consideration of the full Court, but it will be necessary for me, I fear, at some little length to ask your kind attention to my remarks, which I shall make as short as I possibly can, but which I feel it absolutely necessary in the interests of justice that I should address to you on the present occasion, not only on matters of law, but also with reference to the facts of the case. Now you have been told, and correctly so, that the prisoners stand charged under two different sets of charges, first, the English statute law, and, second, the Indian Penal Code. That is necessary in order that there may be no miscarriage of justice. In England formerly each item of crime was charged in one count. Afterwards as judges took a somewhat more merciful view of the criminal law in force in those days, and in fact until the reforms of Sir Samuel Romilly in the present century, with reference to many offences formerly punishable by death, in consequence of the excessive technicalities which sprang up, which were to a certain extent in favour of the liberty of the subject, and were attended to by the judges, it became necessary with the view of protecting the interests of justice to insert numerous counts, and I use the language of one of the most eminent judges England has known, Lord Chief Justice Tindal, in the case of O'Connell and others vs the Queen:—"In cases of felony where the indictment contains several counts, a proceeding altogether unknown to ancient times, it is well known in practice that the various counts have been introduced, not for the purpose of charging the prisoner with divers and distinct felonies, but for the purpose of meeting any difficulty which might arise on the trial from the misdescription of the offence in a single count." Now, gentlemen, in consequence of there being two sets of laws applicable, or which may be considered applicable, to the present case, it has been necessary and most proper that counts, or heads of charge as they are now called, have been framed not only under the Penal Code, but under the Imperial statute; and I must ask you, when you come to consider your verdict, to find upon each and every one of the six counts, because, gentlemen, for the first time in the history of law a majority of the Law Lords in the case of O'Connell vs. the Queen, going contrary to the opinion of seven of the nine judges who were consulted on the point, ruled, and directly opposed to the opinion of the then Lord Chancellor, a good criminal lawyer, and also Lord Brougham—a majority of the Law Lords in that case reversed the judgment on the ground which they admitted had never been acted upon before, namely, there having been a general judgment in favour of the Crown on an indictment containing several counts, one of which was bad. They reversed the judgment on that ground, contrary to what the practice had been before. Now therefore, gentlemen, we must do as juries have been in the practice of doing since the case of O'Connell vs. the Queen was decided twenty-six years ago in the House of Lords,—not to give a general verdict of guilty or not guilty, but to say with reference to the six heads of charge whether you find each prisoner guilty or not guilty on every one and each of these. We then will be in a position to have the matter properly argued before a full Court when that Court sits, as I have arranged with the Chief Justice, in the event of your giving a verdict against the prisoners, on Friday next. Various points of law have been addressed to you by the learned counsel, and I must, with the view of enabling you to arrive at a proper verdict on all these charges, invite your attention for a few moments whilst I place before you these counts and what is necessary to support each of them. Gentlemen, I will in the first place take the two additional charges which are framed under the Act to Consolidate the Statute Law of England and Ireland Relating to Malicious Injury to Property, passed in 1861, and, I should tell you, what appears to have been mistaken by the learned counsel who has last addressed you in favour of the prisoner, that both of the charges which are framed under the English statute are framed under the same section, namely the 42nd. Now, gentlemen, that section is as follows:—"Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously set fire to," (that is the first head) "cast away or in any wise destroy" (that is the second head) "any ship or vessel whether the same be complete or in an unfinished state, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court to be kept in penal servitude for life or any term not less than three years—or or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement, and if a male under the age of sixteen years, with or without whipping." The punishment, gentlemen, which is not a matter with which you have any concern whatever, with reference to the two charges named under the English Imperial statute is the same. Well, the first of these two charges is, "That the said Richard William Marks, British subject and mariner, on the 12th day of June 1870, on board a certain British ship or vessel called the Aurora, on a certain voyage upon the High Seas, then being upon the High Seas and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, did feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously *set fire to and destroy* the said ship Aurora, against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided;" and that the other three prisoners were in fact accessories before the fact. Then the second head states that Marks is a British subject and that, on the 11th day of June 1870, on board the British ship or vessel called the Aurora, on a certain voyage upon the High Seas, then being upon the High Seas and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, he did "feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously *destroy* the said ship Aurora, against the form of the statutes in such cases made and provided," and that the other three prisoners were in fact accessories before the fact. Gentlemen, both of these heads are framed under section 42 of the statute of 1861, and both are punishable, if the Court find it necessary to inflict the highest sentence, with transportation for life. The second charge also charges the three other prisoners Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott with being, what is familiarly called accessories, before the act, that is, that in Bombay before the sailing of the vessel they did "feloniously and maliciously incite, move, aid, counsel, hire, and command Marks the said felony in manner and form aforesaid, to do, and commit." Therefore, gentlemen, having thus told you what the charges against Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott are framed upon, having pointed out that they are framed under section 42, are identical in gravity and in the results which would follow from conviction, let me now call your attention to what is necessary in order that you may find any of the three prisoners guilty of aiding and abetting that offence. Now, in the best text-book we have, Archbold's Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases, compiled by the late Sir John Jervis—I am reading from the last edition, published in 1867—under the head "accessories before the fact," the law is thus stated—"An accessory before the fact is he who, being absent at the time of the felony committed, doth yet procure, counsel, command, or abet another to commit a felony." You will recollect Marks has pleaded guilty to setting fire to, and destroying the ship, and we therefore are now engaged only with reference to the consideration of what part any of the three other prisoners Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott took as accessories in aiding, abetting, or assisting this crime. It has been argued before you by both the learned counsel for the prisoners, that inasmuch as the evidence shows that what agreed upon was, not to set the ship on fire, but that the means of destroying the ship were left open, therefore you cannot, either under the English statute or under the Penal Code, convict them of being accessories before the fact, as we call it, according to English law, or of aiding or abetting as defined under the Penal Code, to which I shall come presently. Because there was no intention, say the learned counsel, of destroying the ship by fire, therefore they cannot be found guilty of aiding——

Mr. McCulloch—My argument was, not that it was left open, but that it was definitely settled that the ship should be scuttled.

The Judge—In point of law, one way or the other, it does not in law make the slightest difference. The argument is that, because intention was not entertained by the parties in Bombay to destroy the ship by fire, therefore the three prisoners cannot be said or be found by you to be guilty of aiding or abetting the destruction of the ship in that particular way. That is, as I understand it, put by both the learned counsel. I shall come to the Penal Code afterwards, but let me now beg your close attention as to whether that really is the law as to aiding or abetting under the English statute. Gentlemen, the learned author from whom I have just quoted, goes on to say—"So, if the accessory order or advise one crime, and the principal intentionally coumit another; as for instance to burn a house and instead of that he commit a larceny, or to commit a crime against A or instead of so doing he commit the same crime against B,—the accessory will not be answerable, but if the principal commit the same offence against B by mistake instead of A, it would seem to be otherwise." Now, gentlemen, this is the part I wish your particular attention to—"But it is clear that the accessory is liable for all that ensues upon the execution of the unlawful act commanded, as for instance if A command B to beat D and he beats him so that he dies, A is accessory to the murder. Or if A command B to burn the house of D and in doing so the house of D is also burned A is accessory to the burning of D's house. So if the offence commanded be effected although by different means from those commanded, as for instance if J W hired J S to poison A and instead of poisoning he shoves him, J W is, as regards him, liable as accessory."

Now apply that here. It appears to be admitted so far; to a certain extent there can be no admissions in criminal charges, but it does not appear to be denied that there was an intention on the part of the three prisoners at the bar of at all events preventing the vessel from arriving at its destination at Liverpool. There was, as you may possibly think when I come to comment on the evidence, a decided intention on the part of the prisoners that the vessel should never reach England,—in other words, that it was to be destroyed. The precise means by which they intended that it was to be destroyed was a matter of perfect indifference so far as the three prisoners were concerned. Their object would unquestionably be that the vessel should not arrive, and so far as the destruction of the vessel did take place before its arrival at Liverpool, their object would be gained. It was no advantage whether the vessel should be destroyed by fire, or by having holes bored into and plugged up, and then the plugs afterwards pulled out, and the ship scuttled. I say therefore, gentlemen, assuming that there was a conspiracy here to make away with the vessel, the fact that that was done by means which did not enter into the minds of the conspirators in Bombay is immaterial, at all events so far as the point which I am now presenting to you is concerned, namely, whether they, or any of them, are liable as aidors or abettors—in point of fact they can be said in technical language (all such indictments use these words, they are well known to all) to have aided this man Marks, counselled, hired, and commanded him to commit the act with which he is charged. Therefore, in point of law, I tell you that there is evidence upon which, if you believe it, you can convict the prisoners and all of them for the offence of aiding and abetting the crime charged in the first of the heads under the English statute, namely, setting fire to and destroying the ship. Now, with these remarks I pass to the second charge. In it the words "set fire to" do not appear; is merely a charge of destroying the ship, that Marks did maliciously destroy the Aurora, and that Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott before the said felony was committed, did incite, move, aid, counsel, hire, and command him the said felony to do and commit. There cannot, as I have said, be an admission in a criminal matter made by, or on behalf of, the prisoners, but there does not appear to be any strenuous contention of the charge under that second head. If that be so, the effect is the same, for that head is framed under the same section as the other, 42 of the statute, and the maximum punishment the judge can inflict in both cases is the same, namely, penal servitude for life. So much for the first two heads upon which I invite you to pass an opinion by your verdict. I now come to call your attention to the four heads of charge which are framed under the Penal Code. These heads of charge, which are what we used to call in the times of indictments, counts, but which the Indian Legislature, for reasons best known to itself, calls "heads," and not "counts," are founded on two sections of the Penal Code, the two first describing the destruction of the ship by fire by Marks and the three other prisoners abetting him, first, by conspiracy, and, secondly, by instigating him, and the two last, the third and fourth, of these heads framed under another section of the code which does not use the words "by fire." Now, the substantive offence against Marks in the two first heads of charge, with the abetment of which the three prisoners are charged, is contained in two short sections of the Penal Code which I will read to you. The first is in these words—"Whoever commits mischief to any decked vessel or any vessel of a burthen of twenty tons or upwards, intending to destroy or render unsafe, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby destroy or render unsafe, that vessel, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine." Gentlemen, the two first heads are framed upon these two sections describing mischief by fire caused to the vessel by Marks, and then the three other prisoners are charged with abetting the commission of that mischief. Now, "abetment" is an offence of which we hear, under that name at all events, for the first time in the Penal Code, in the 107th section. It is there enacted, "A person abets the doing of a thing who instigates any person to do that thing," and one of the heads charges the prisoners with abetting the commission by Marks of the crime of mischief by fire in instigating him to do that. A person also by that section abets the doing of a thing who "Engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing." That, curiously enough, is the only section in the whole of the Penal Code in which the word "conspiracy" occurs, and I cannot give you a better definition of the crime "conspiracy" than that given by Lord Chief Justice Tindal, in the case of O'Connell vs. the Queen when he was delivering the opinion of the judges of England. He said—"The crime of conspiracy is complete if two, or more than two, should agree to do an illegal thing; that is, to effect something in itself unlawful, or to effect, by unlawful means, something which in itself may be indifferent or even lawful." Now, gentlemen, you see that you can apportion this first head of charge under the Penal Code—that Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott on the 8th June (the day is not material in any of these matters) at Bombay, did "abet the committing of mischief by fire to a certain British ship, being a decked vessel, of a burthen of upwards of 20 tons, called the Aurora, intending to destroy the said vessel, by engaging in a conspiracy with one Richard William Marks, a British subject, for the committing of mischief by fire to the said vessel with intent to destroy the said vessel, and that mischief by fire was committed to the said vessel in pursuance of the said conspiracy." The second head is in a similar terms, only stating that they abetted the committing of mischief by instigating Marks to commit mischief—ringing the changes you see, on the definition of abetment which I have read to you from section 107. The third and fourth heads of charge are similar, except that they omit in each of them any statement of fire,—they merely charge the three prisoners with abetting Marks in the committal of mischief to this vessel, and that mischief was committed. You, therefore, see that the two first of the four heads of charge framed under the Penal Code are for abetting mischief by fire, in the third and fourth heads they omit all reference to the word fire. And now let me beg your particular attention to that portion of the Penal Code which corresponds with our aiding and abetting where, I mean, one thing is aided and abetted and another thing takes place in consequence of that abetting. The learned Advocate General recited to you, and very properly so, the 113th section of the Penal Code. That is another nature of abetment, and is defined in these words—"When an act is abetted with the intention on the part of the abettor of causing a particular effect, and an act for which the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment causes a different effect from that intended by the abettor, the abettor is liable for the effect caused, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had abetted the act with the intention of causing that effect, provided he knew that the act abetted was likely to cause that effect." I beg your particular attention to the "illustration," which has not been read. You are probably aware that, I believe for the first time in the history of legislation, the framers of the Penal Code for the purpose of enabling the Queen's subjects and judges to understand what they meant by the express enactment itself, gave "illustrations" which are to be used and considered by all persons in construing the Penal Code. As an illustration of the effect of this abetment of an act different from that intended by the abettor they give this illustration—"A instigates B to cause grievous hurt to Z. B, in consequence of the instigation, causes grievous hurt to Z. Z dies in consequence. Here, if A knew that the grievous hurt abetted was likely to cause death, A is liable to be punished with the punishment provided for murder." So that, according to this illustration, if A instigates and abets B to do a certain thing, and if B in the doing of that does a much more heinous thing, namely, murder, A the instigator is liable for that murder. Now, gentlemen, if here you have materials upon which you can say that these parties combined and conspired and abetted the captain or Marks to make away with the vessel, then the vessel was made away with in consequence of that instigation, the particular mode whether by fire, or by scuttling, or by making away with, or abandoning it is immaterial, and the abettor or the persons who instigate the making away with of the vessel, are clearly liable by law just as if they had concocted and confederated that the ship should be destroyed by fire. Therefore I am bound to tell you I do not agree in point of law with the view stated by the learned counsel for the two prisoners, and with these remarks and also calling your attention to the preceding section of the Penal Code in reference to abetment, I shall conclude my observations on that point. That is section 111 which provides,—"When an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

REPORT from Dr. J. M. Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—dated Simla, the 28th May 1870.

In accordance with the orders of the Government conveyed in your No. 461, dated the 27th October 1869, and with reference to the other letters noted in the margin, I have the honour to submit a general review of the annual reports of the local Sanitary Commissioners for 1868.

2. These reports reached this office in the following order and on the dates which are noted opposite to each :—

For the Central Provinces, on 3rd September 1869.
For Oudh, on 26th October 1869.
For the North-Western Provinces, on 28th October 1869.
For the Punjab, on 6th December 1869.
For the Central Provinces (supplementary report on cholera), on 21st February 1870.
For Bengal, on 13th April 1870.
For British Burmah, on 25th May 1870.

It will thus be seen that out of these five reports for the year 1868, two of them—those for Bengal and British Burmah—were not received till after the first quarter of 1870. As remarked in my letter No. 8, dated the 5th January, some exceptional difficulties were to be anticipated in the first year of local sanitary administration, and delay in the preparation of the first annual reports is readily accounted for.

3. Great delay has, however, occurred, and as the time has now arrived at which I should be in a position to consider the general sanitary history of 1869, it does not appear advisable that I should discuss at any great length the reports of 1868. I propose therefore to confine myself to a short review of the main facts of interest which they contain, and I shall then take the opportunity of adding a few suggestions as to the manner in which it appears to me that the annual reports should in future be prepared.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

4. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Central Provinces contains a clear and succinct account of his proceedings during the year under review. Under his care, measures have been adopted for obtaining a more accurate register of meteorological phenomena in the province. More reliable rain gauges were being supplied, and greater attention devoted to the mode of measurement. Additional stations for meteorological observations had also been sanctioned. The register for Nagpore alone was complete for 1868; but it was hoped that in addition Raepore, Jubbulpore, Seonee, Saugor, Hoshungabad, Khundwah, Chandah, and Sumbulpore would in future supply reliable data. In the other provinces the work of collating meteorological registers has been discharged by a special officer designated the Meteorological Reporter; but as no stations in the Central Provinces supply meteorological records to any of these officers, the arrangements which have been made by the Sanitary Commissioner for obtaining information on this important subject must prove of great value.

5. The meteorological records for 1868 are thus imperfect, the only complete register, as has been already stated, was supplied from Nagpore; but the main characteristics of the year, which were observed there, were observed throughout the Central Provinces. Rain fell on 65 days, and the total fall for the year was only 25·5 inches. The average for Nagpore is 40 inches, and in 1867 there had been 58·1. The chief features of the year thus were a small rainfall and an early termination of the monsoon.

6. To the vital statistics of the province Dr. Townsend has paid special attention, and four tables are appended to show the results during 1868. Registration as yet embraces only about five millions or less than one-half of the total population, and it is evident, as fully acknowledged by the local authorities, that no reliable conclusions can be drawn from the data available. The disparity in both the birth and death rates of neighbouring districts, to which attention is called by the Sanitary Commissioner, is sufficient to show that registration is as yet very imperfect and incorrect; but the subject is receiving the attention of the Chief Commissioner, and with the hearty co-operation of the district officers and the carefully supervision of the Sanitary Commissioner, the beginning, which has been already made, will doubtless end in procuring most valuable statistics,—valuable not only in a scientific light, but as affording the only sound basis for sanitary forms.

7. It is not therefore advisable to attempt any full analysis of these returns, and it will be sufficient to state the general results and to illustrate the disparities which indicate defects in the records, and to remedy which the attention of the authorities is being directed.

8. Out of a population of nearly five millions (4,744,836) 107,199 children were born, of whom 58,804 were males and 48,395 females, giving a total ratio of 22·1 per 1,000, or 24·4 of male and 22·2 of female births per 1,000. The general birth rate varies from 14·6 in Nursingpore to 33·5 in Seonee, and similar discrepancies appear if the relative rates of the sexes be examined in different districts. The difficulty of registering births with any accuracy is well known, and it is not surprising that the results should as yet be evidently incorrect.

9. The total death rate in the population among whom registration is carried on amounted to 16·5 per 1,000, giving 24·8 in the cities and only 14·7 among the country people. In the body of the report, paragraph 22, the death rate is stated to be 19·7 per 1,000; but this would appear to be a misprint, as the ratio of 16·5 is given in the tables. Considerable discrepancies are apparent in the statistics, and these have not been lost sight of by the local authorities. It is gratifying to learn that, notwithstanding these defects as a whole, they indicate considerable improvement, and that strenuous efforts are being made to render them more and more trustworthy.

10. Where confidence cannot be placed in the number of deaths recorded, the causes to which the deaths have been due are not likely to be very accurately stated. Sixty per cent. of the whole mortality is under the head of "fevers;" and, although the Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that deaths from other causes are frequently entered under this head, there is little doubt that malaria is directly or indirectly the cause of one-half of the mortality of these provinces. In 1868, however, fevers, and specially intermittent fevers, were less prevalent than usual—a fact which he ascribes to the peculiar meteorology of the year, and the accuracy of which is fully borne out by the statistics of the troops and prisoners as given in my annual sanitary report for 1868.

11. The history of the cholera, in the Central Provinces, is carefully sketched in Dr. Tounsend's general report, and it also forms the subject of a special and very complete report which was separately submitted to the Chief Commissioner. In 1867, it is to be remarked, these provinces were remarkably free from the disease. In 1868 they suffered much, and in 1869, it may also be observed, they have been the scene of a very severe outbreak. During 1868, 7,592* deaths were reported from this disease, but the general impression appears to be that the numbers were considerably under-stated. All of the districts, except Sumbulpore, suffered more or less, but the severity of the epidemic was confined to Seonee, Mundla, and Jubbulpore. In these three the deaths from this cause are returned as having been respectively 1,638, 1,074, and 2,940.

12. As soon after the epidemic as the weather permitted, Dr. Tounsend proceeded to these districts, and, during the course of the cold season, investigated the circumstances connected with the greater or less prevalence of the disease in upwards of 300 villages. His enquiries were directed chiefly to the nature of the soil, the water-supply, and the general sanitary condition, as well as to the circumstances connected with the appearance of the first case in each. Where any village preserved complete or comparative immunity from cholera, an explanation of such immunity was sought for on the spot. The result of this personal enquiry is embraced in the special report to which allusion has already been made, and which is a very valuable record of a most painstaking investigation.

13. Dr. Tounsend discusses at some length whether the disease was bred within the localities attacked, or whether it was introduced from elsewhere; and on this point he comes to the conclusions "that, although there was no actual proof of the choleraic influence, or infecting matter having been imported into a place, yet the fact of the first manifestations of the disease having occurred in bodies of men located close by a road daily thronged with passengers from a part of the country in which the disease had previously appeared, afforded strong support to the supposition that the infecting matter may have been imported by a railway is generated;" and to this statement he adds "the account given of the subsequent spread of the disease and of its appearance in the different towns and villages scattered over the epidemic area, appears to me to favour the opinion that the choleraic influence is diffused by means of human intercourse, and by it alone."

14. Numerous instances are adduced in which an outbreak of cholera followed closely on the arrival of some person or persons actually suffering from the disease, and such instances are particularly striking in those parts of the country in which the villages are much scattered. Numerous examples are given in which the meeting together of persons from a distance in a marriage procession and their subsequent dispersion, appear to have been the means of diffusing the disease. Cases are, moreover, cited, in which it would seem to have been carried from an infected locality by an individual who was not himself suffering from it. Such cases are of much interest, and it is very desirable that they should be carefully investigated and recorded in the manner which Dr. Tounsend has adopted. On the other hand, it is to be observed that in very many villages no evidence of importation could be obtained, while in others the arrival of a person suffering from cholera was not followed by any outbreak of the disease in the community among which he had come. Moreover, the limits within which the severity of the epidemic was confined are not easily explained on the theory of human intercourse.

15. But, whatever difference of opinion may exist on the general question of the communicability of cholera, and as to the deductions on this difficult problem which are to be drawn from the history of the outbreak in the Central Provinces which Dr. Tounsend has so carefully investigated, there is practically no difference as to the possibility of adopting any repressive measures for meeting such a danger. Quarantine was tried, but "in no case," remarks Dr. Tounsend, "did quarantine succeed in preventing the invasion of cholera, and it may be doubted whether the advance of the disease was in any degree delayed. Quarantine," he adds, "may therefore be said to have failed, and it is probable that when once any portion of the population of a tract of country has become infected with cholera, all attempts to check the spread of the disease by quarantine measures will prove futile." In illustration of the same, he observes that, "early in the present year (1869), when the first outbreaks of cholera were reported, I recommended the establishment of quarantine at certain points. Afterwards, however, in the course of my tour on arriving at a point on one of the main lines of communication where quarantine had been established, I found that, although a large number of foot passengers, a drove of pack-bullocks and some 60 carts had been stopped from two to four days, and the progress of important railway works in the neighbourhood greatly interfered with, no passengers of the better class had been detained. Moreover, cholera has passed the barrier, and had already appeared in villages behind it. The uselessness of quarantine of this kind was so obvious, and the obstacles in the way of rendering it more stringent and effectual so great, that I recommended that the general traffic of the country should no longer be interfered with by attempts of the kind."

16. But, although strict quarantine must thus be regarded as a failure, Dr. Tounsend is of opinion that certan minor measures of precaution may be adopted with advantage; that bodies of men returning from infected localities should be carefully watched, and, when possible, diverted from the main lines of communication; that accommodation should be provided for the treatment of sick travellers near the approaches of large towns; that the holding of fairs within an epidemic area should be prohibited; that whenever cholera appears at them or other gatherings the meeting should be dispersed; and that marriage processions should, as far as possible, be discouraged whenever cholera is about. Whatever opinion is held regarding the effect of human intercourse in disseminating the disease, there can be no question that congregations of people, and especially large congregations, favour its spread, and the recommendations which Dr. Tounsend supports may therefore be carried out with advantage.

17. In the course of his investigations, the Sanitary Commissioner came to the conclusion that elevation and dryness of site are no safeguard against the invasion of cholera. Villages situated on the tops of rocky ridges or on high, open plateaus, but built on hard impermeable rock, bare of soil and where subsoil water did not exist, suffered in some cases with extreme severity. The opinion, therefore, at which Dr. Tounsend arrived was this,—"that the notion of there being any relation between moisture of the soil and subsoil water, and the development of the infecting matter of cholera, derives no support from the study of this disease as it prevailed in these provinces."

18. But there was one condition which appeared to exert a very remarkable influence on the progress and diffusion of cholera in this epidemic, and it is to the careful enquiries under this head to [illegible] villages in an infected tract escaped the severity of the outbreak, in some instances escaped altogether, and where no explanation could be assigned for the enviable distinction beyond the fact that the water-supply of that community was more abundant and better than that of their neighbours. On the other hand, the villages that suffered in the greatest degree were all dependent on sources of water-supply more or less evidently liable to all kinds of pollution.

19. Without entering into the question of the manner in which an impure water acts in favouring the spread of cholera, whether ordinary impurities alone are sufficient, or whether some special *contagium* is requisite, it is sufficient, for all practical purposes, to admit the fact that one of the most important sanitary reforms which can be adopted for preserving the people against the ravages of cholera is to improve the water-supply. The importance of this matter has been strongly urged on the local Government and in the orders of the Chief Commissioner which accompany Dr. Tounsend's report, the necessity for this improvement is fully admitted. Local officers have been instructed to call on the landowners to procure for their villages a supply of water which shall, in each case, be pure and sufficient for their wants, and the attention of the district authorities to this important point cannot fail to be productive of much practical benefit to the people.

20. Of the other diseases to which special reference is made, the only one that need be noted is small-pox. From this the Central Provinces were unusually free during 1868. Nimar and Hoshungabad were exceptions to this rule, and, with reference to them and other districts which were affected above the average, it is remarked that they had enjoyed comparative immunity during the two previous years, and that the increase may in a measure be attributed to the larger number of unprotected persons who were thus exposed to the influence of the poison.

21. The third section of Dr. Tounsend's report is devoted to a short summary of the sanitary condition of the details of the different districts. Into these details it is not desirable that I should enter. In not a few parts of the country, owing to the unusual drought, provisions were high, and in some cases there was much distress, but, as a rule, the abundant demand for labour and the high rate of wages afforded relief. Many defects are brought to notice in conservancy and water-supply, and suggestions made for their improvement. The practice of stalling cattle in large numbers within the villages and even within the houses prevails largely throughout these provinces, and the evils of such a system are frequently alluded to. Testimony is borne to the general interest which is taken in the sanitary improvement of their districts both by the District and Medical officers, and with their valuable aid the people will in time become impressed with the injury to health which arises from this and other customs.

22. Dr. Tounsend's reports are eminently practical. His great object has been to collect facts, and, although a difference of opinion may obtain as regards some of the conclusions which he has drawn from them, it must be admitted that he has spared no pain to render his record of them as full and accurate as possible. His recommendations are simple and to the point, while the remedies which he proposes are, at the same time, such as may be carried into practice without any insuperable difficulties. I have purposely avoided the discussion of any purely theoretical questions. His explanation of the manner in which cholera covered a given area within the Central Provinces may be incorrect, but the value of the sanitary measures, and especially the improvement of the water-supply which he recommends as the best means of escape within an infected area, cannot be questioned.

OUDH.

23. The sanitary report for Oudh is for the official year 1868-69. It consists of three parts as shown in the table of contents: I., summary report; II., original reports of Health Officers; and III., copies of papers by the Sanitary Commissioner. Part I. alone has reached me (in all probability the other two have not been printed), and to it is appended a copy of the sanitary report of Lucknow by the Health Officer of the city.

24. The summary report is divided into several short chapters embracing the subjects of sanitary police, state medicine, hygiene, and vital statistics; and Dr. Sutherland's remarks on each and all of these questions, although rather too general in their character, are worthy of consideration. From the census taken on the 1st February 1869, it would appear that the population of Oudh, exclusive of the native army, numbers 11,205,133, of whom 273,126 reside in the city of Lucknow. The registration of births is obviously incorrect, and the records of the death ratio also extremely imperfect. From the general table appended to the report it appears that the births registered were in the ratio of 20·2 per 1,000 of the population, whereas the deaths were only 12·9. The birth rate varied from 9·8 in Barabunkee to 30·9 in Kheeree. In Barabunkee the deaths were only 5·3 and in Gondah 19·0 per 1,000. The latter is the highest ratio recorded, and it may, I think, be assumed that the mortality throughout the province has been greatly under-stated. It is not possible to form any accurate estimate of it during the year, or of the extent to which that mortality was due to individual causes. In the districts of Fyzabad, Gondah and Seetapore, cholera was more prevalent than in other parts of the country. Small-pox is reported to have been epidemic and very fatal in the winter of 1868-69 and spring of 1869. Under this head 7,728 deaths were recorded during the year, chiefly in the districts of Oonao and Gondah.

25. From the data given by Dr. Bonavia in his special report on the city of Lucknow, of which he was Health Officer, it appears that the year was unusually dry. The rain-fall was less than the average, having measured only 27·07 inches. According to the table of vital statistics, the deaths in the city were at the rate of 19·2 per 1,000. One hundred and fifty-three deaths occurred from cholera. Dr. Bonavia remarks —"the disease showed no sign of spreading by contagion, nor could I collect any evidence of its having been imported in the first instance. I particularly impressed on the men employed under me and on the police the importance of ascertaining, in each instance, whether any other cases had occurred in the same locality during the year; but during the whole time the disease lasted, in only seven cases did a second case occur in the *same* house." Considerable improvements have been made in the city, especially in building and remodelling latrines, and I can bear testimony to the admirable manner in which they were kept.

N. W. PROVINCES.

26. Dr. Plank's report is divided into two portions; part I. relating to the mortuary statistics of the year, and part II. containing an account of the inspections of a number of towns and villages. The mortuary statistics are given in one general table, the reader being referred to a separate volume of statistics for any further particulars that may be desired. It would be more convenient if all the detailed information regarding the health of the province were concentrated in one. According to the general return it appears that the death rate for the whole province during 1868 was only 10·8 for 1,000 compared with 12·5 in 1867. It is evident that both ratios are altogether untrustworthy. The details of 1868 vary in different districts from a minimum of 3·8 in Bustee to a maximum of 20 per 1,000 in the Terrai. In all likelihood the latter ratio is considerably under the truth, and the former is incredible. The Sanitary Commissioner is well aware of the inaccuracies, and taking the case of Allahabad, shows that if the returns were correct the average value of human life in that district would be 153 years.

27. There is evidence, however, in these returns unreliable as they are, that the general health of the people in the North-Western Provinces during 1868 was better than in 1867, and the accuracy of this fact is attested from other sources. Fevers, small-pox and cholera were all much less prevalent than they had been in the year previous. The latter disease was chiefly confined to the districts in the eastern part of the province—Goruckpore, Ghazeepore, Mirzapore, Azimgurh, Benares, Jounpore, and Allahabad.

28. In the second and main part of his report (occupying 72 of the total of 80 pages) Dr. Plank gives the result of his inspection of 58 cities and towns which he visited during the year. With the exception of a few important cities, such as Allahabad, Benares, Agra and Meerut, they belong chiefly to the Rohilkhund division. In marching from town to town the condition of the villages was also noted, and these are specially commented on in a separate chapter. The defects in drainage and conservancy at these several places are recorded, and the orders of the local Government, which are appended to the report, show that the attention of the district officers has been called to them with a view to their being remedied.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* This is the number entered in Table VI. of Annual Report. In Table VI. of the Special Report the number is given as 9,002. The deaths from cholera for 1868 are given as 47,898.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, July 1.)

Lord Clarendon died somewhat suddenly on June 27.

It is expected that Lord Granville will be Lord Clarendon's successor.

Her Majesty and the royal family are at Windsor, and in the enjoyment of good health.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will pay a visit to Reading to-day to lay the principal stone of the new schools about to be erected there.

Colonel Sykes has called the attention of the House of Commons to the grievances of Indian officers, and his motion for an address to the Queen on the subject has been carried against the Government.

A motion to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the Supersession of Colonels of the British Army has been carried.

The attention of the House of Commons has been called to the practice of marching troops during the heat of the day in hot weather, two men having died from sunstroke while on the march.

A Bill to render valid certain contracts informally executed in India has been read a first time.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords. The report will be made on July 5.

The Prince of Wales has informed a deputation of Irish Peers that he will not be able to visit Ireland in the autumn as was expected.

Much alarm has been created in Gibraltar lately by a report that the fortress was likely to be blown up.

Sir W. M. James has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, and Mr. J. Bacon, it is stated, is likely to succeed to the Vice-Chancellorship.

The Emperor of the French is still suffering from attacks of gout.

Queen Isabella has issued her official abdication of the throne of Spain.

Mr. Alderman Dakin is named as the next Lord Mayor of London. Alderman Owden and Mr. Jones have been selected Sheriffs.

Members of the Orleans family have petitioned the Chambers for permission to return to France.

The effects of Charles Dickens [illegible] are to be sold by auction.

Surgeon, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] has been advised to seek repose and retirement from official duties.

Heavy rainfalls during the past week have been very beneficial to the growing crops throughout the country.

The French mail packets of the Indo-China line will [illegible] Galles every alternate Sunday after July 10, thus giving China the benefit of a regular mail from [illegible] every Friday."

Negotiations between the Italian and Portuguese Governments are likely shortly to be arranged.

It is stated that Mr. Motley, the American Minister, is to be removed.

Serious disturbances in Canada have been put upon their trial in New York.

Great riots have taken place at Cork; the military had to be called out to quell the disturbances.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Earl of Clarendon; the Earl of Haddington; Professor Syme; Lady Margaret Grace Thompson; Sir James Clark, M.D.; Mr. George Finch, late M.P.; J. C. A. Franz, M.D.; the Rev. W. Blow, J.P.; Col. C. H. Delamain, C.B., Bombay Ret.; Capt. J. C. Giles, R.N.; the Hon. L. S. Lindhard, late of Serampore; Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Morris, Bombay Ret.; R. Newby, Esq., late of China; Col. De Sissmore, Bengal Ret.; H. F. Tyrrell, Esq., Bengal C.S.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, July 1.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Capt. William Thomas Budgen to be Adjt, vice H. B. Maule, who resigns the adjutancy only; Lieut. John Duncan Cameron has been permitted to resign his commission; Lieut. Charles Montresor Hughes Hallett has been permitted to resign his commission.

The promotion which appeared in the *Gazette* of May 17, 1870, has been cancelled, and the following substituted, viz :—

Capt. Edward Keate, from the supernumerary list, to be Capt, vice Brevet-Major A. Orr, deceased.

In consequence of the foregoing, the following alterations have been made in the promotions which appeared in the *Gazette* of May 27, 1870, viz :—

Second Capt. Francis Walter de Winton to be Capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Spurway, promoted.

Second Capt. and Adjt. Æmilius de Vic Tupper, supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Second Capt., vice F. W. de Winton.

16th Foot.—Brevet Col. the Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, from Lieut.-Col., half pay, late 77th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. George John Peacocke, who retires upon half pay.

30th Foot.—Major Henry Wallace Stroud, from half pay, late 63rd Foot, to be Major, vice William John Brook, who retires upon temporary half pay.

70th Foot.—Capt. Charles Masterman Smyth, from half pay, late 9th Foot, to be Capt., vice William Biddulph Pinchard, who retires upon temporary half pay.

73rd Foot.—Lieut.-Col. Somerset M. Clarke, from half pay, late 29th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet-Col. Godfrey James Burne, who retires upon half pay.

BREVET.

Lieut. and Riding-Master Thomas Bishop, retired half pay, Royal Artillery, to the Capt., the rank being honorary only.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion of Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., with rank of Field-Marshal, viz :—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brooke, K. C. B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Gen.

Major-Gen. George Twemlow, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Lieut-Gen.

Col. Arthur Broome, C. S. I., from Supernumerary, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be Major-Gen.

Major Fitzroy George Smith, half pay, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut-Col.

Capt. Sidney Brynton Farrell, Royal Engineers, to be Major.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, July 2.)

CAPTAIN W. SHAW, 73rd Regiment, late Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been appointed Brigade-Major at Hongkong.

Captain J. N. Crealock, 95th Regiment, will be one of Sir William Mansfield's aides-de-camp in Ireland. Captain Crealock passed out of the Staff College in December, 1868.

We understand that it is not probable that Captain C. W. Robinson will be succeeded at the Royal Military College. Captain E. M. Jones is now the only Professor of Military History.

Lieutenant E. D. Shafto, Royal Artillery, who has been acting as aide-de-camp to Major-General A. Borton, C.B., at the Curragh Camp, will proceed with him to India, in the same capacity.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Gordon yesterday vacated the post of Town Major at Dublin, which he was appointed to in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel W. Brookes about six years since. The appointment would now be abolished.

A vacancy has occurred in the Adjutant-General's Department in Ireland by the appointment of Captain G. M. Cardew, 67th Regiment, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to the post of Brigade Major of the Infantry Brigade at Dublin.

Captain W. G. Stirling, Royal Artillery, has been appointed aide-de camp to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lieutenant the Earl of Wicklow, 9th Lancers, who has retired from the service.

It is stated that the reports of the Martini-Henry are most favourable, now that springs of proper strength have been put into the locks. The cost of the new arm is very little more than that of the Snider, to which it is far superior. In a few days the reports will be laid before Parliament.

We have reason to believe that the case of the officers of depôt battalions reduced so suddenly—we need use no other adverb—will be brought before Parliament, which seems just now to be disposed to act with justice, if not as yet moved to generosity, in investigating the grievances of officers of the Army.

General Lord Strathnairn, who has left Ireland during the week, will not return to that country in his present capacity. Major-General Sir Arthur Cunyngham, K.C.B., commanding the Dublin Division, will command the forces until the 1st of August, from which date Sir William Mansfield will take the command.

As we anticipated, some weeks since, Captain A. T. L. Chapman, 34th Regiment, Captain Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe, has been appointed District Inspector of Musketry at Aldershot, vice Major D. Thompson, 67th Regiment. Captain Chapman is to be succeeded provisionally at Hythe by Captain and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Chads, 64th Regiment.

Surgeons-Major A. Crocker, late 3rd Buffs, M. F. Manifold, late 34th Regiment, E. B. Tuson, late 17th Regiment, H. D Fowler, late 82nd Regiment, and H. M. Fraser, M.D., late Rifle Brigade, have been appointed medical officers of recruiting districts. Mr. Crocker has been posted to the Devonport, Mr. Manifold to the Birmingham, Mr. Tuson to the Liverpool, Mr. Fowler to the York, and Dr. Fraser to the Glasgow district.

Major-General Sir Fredrick Chapman, K.C.B., yesterday assumed—or will within the next few days enter upon the duties of—the united offices of Inspector-General of Engineers and Director of Works at the War Office. The former appointment became vacant by the lamented death of Major-General Sir William Gordon, K.C.B.; the latter has not been filled since the somewhat abrupt dismissal, or enforced retirement, of Lieutenant-General E. Frome more than a year since. Sir Fredrick Chapman's acceptance of these posts vacates the government of Bermuda, which is understood to be offered to Colonel R. M. Laffan, at present commanding the Royal Engineers at Aldershot.

Colonel W. Wilby, C.B., 4th King's Own, will have the distinguished service pension vacant by the death of Major-General T. Williams, C.B. Colonel Wilby served with the 4th Regiment in the Crimean campaign from August 22, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, served throughout the Abyssinian campaign as brigadier-general, and was present at the action of Arogle, and led his brigade to the assault at Magdala. A distinguished service reward has also been awarded to Colonel A. C. Goodenough, C.B., half pay, late of the 10th Depot Battalion, Colonel Goodenough served at the siege of Sebastopol in 1854-55 with the 34th Regiment, and commanded the regiment at the assault of the Redan on the 8th September.

The following officers have been appointed Garrison Instructors :—Home District.—Captain and Brevet-Major W. W. Knollys (London). South-Eastern District.—Captain J. A. Millar, Royal Engineers (Dover and Shorncliffe), and Captain L. A. Hale, Royal Engineers (Chatham). Southern District.—Captain H. D'O. Farrington, 73rd Regiment (Portsmouth). Western District.—Captain L. Griffiths, Royal Artillery (Devonport). Eastern District.—Captain [illegible] Cardew, Royal Artillery (Colchester). Aldershot.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Middleton, half pay, late 29th Regiment; Captain A. H. Hutchinson, Royal Artillery; Captain C. W. Robinson, Rifle Brigade. Halifax, N. S.—Captain A. B. Tulloch, 69th Regiment. Malta.—Captain R. H. Fawcett, 32nd Regiment. Gibraltar.—Captain W. P. Mortimer, 11th Regiment.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, July 2.)

A GENIUS.

The Admiralty has lost a man with a real genius for swindling. A clerk was dismissed in 1861 by the Duke of Somerset for misconduct without a pension. Finding that pensions were to be commuted, this man applied for the commutation of his own. The clerks in the Admiralty Pension Office considered his application, calculated the price, and finally, after making every inquiry but one, sent him £2,233, with which he removed to America. The one question they took for granted, as he, knowing official ways, was sure they would, was his right to any pension at all. No clerk had been appointed to check *that* detail.

PRINCE ALFRED'S INDIAN PRESENTS.

Some comment will, of course, be made on an item of £10,088, which appears in the Indian Home accounts as the cost of the presents made by the Duke of Edinburgh to Indian princes. We objected to a similar grant from Imperial funds for presents made in the colonies, but this one is quite fair. It was imperative on the Duke to make large presents to the princes, and as he was forbidden to receive any in return it was fair that the State should pay for them, the more so as the ultimate taxpayer, the native of India, decidedly approved of the visit. It is a minor misfortune of our system that the grace is taken out of every ceremonial of this kind by the necessary publication of the bill. We ask a man to dinner, and then are compelled, not indeed to send him the bill, but to show him the one the butler has sent us.

M. OLLIVIER IMPERIALIST.

The Committee of Petitions of the Corps Législatif has rejected the petition of the Orleans Princes for permission to return after a most disreditable speech from M. Ollivier. Instead of declaring that their exile was a political necessity, he averred that had they addressed themselves to the Emperor, and declared that they accepted the national will, they might have deserved consideration; but having passed over the Emperor and appealed to the Chamber, they had virtually offered themselves as candidates for the throne. If the Chamber received their petition, the Emperor would be outraged, the Government degraded, and a dissolution imperative. And this is M. Ollivier, devotee of constitutional government, of the responsibility of ministers, and of the sovereignty of Parliament! Well may he affirm that the plebiscitum was "the Sadowa of the Opposition."

A TOO SENSITIVE CONSCIENCE.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, appears to be possessed of that extremely rare and inconvenient article, an over-sensitive conscience. He cannot endure to vote for a Bill increasing the grant to denominational schools, and has consequently resigned. When an ambitious man gives up his chance of a career from a conscientious motive, there is nothing to do but to respect his principles, even if we cannot, as in this case, appreciate his action. Mr. Trevelyan has known for months that the Education Bill would be a compromise between the denominational and the secular schemes, and to make of a little less or a little more a question of conscience is only to make representative government impossible. Nevertheless, so many people strain their consciences to live in the sunshine that we confess to a lurking respect for a young official, however ill-advised, who strains it in order to be on the shady side of the hedge. One gets an idea that if he made a promise he would keep it.

THE INFALLIBLE POPE.

The 29th June passed without the expected declaration of the infallibility of the Pope by the Œcumenical Council. The number of prelates who intend to speak is still very great, and a speech by Cardinal Guidi, the Archbishop of Bologna, has offended from his zeal to Rome rather than by remaining sanction an "usurpation," has given new energy to the malcontents. Although a Cardinal, an Italian, and a bigot, he denounced the dogma in Council as false, declaring that the Pope was only infallible when his Bishops concurred with him, and thereby, in fact, the old idea that infallibility was an attribute of the Church, and not of any individual. It is stated—on poor authority, however—that other Italian prelates are doubtful; but there can be no question of the effect of the speech in encouraging the French and German remonstrants. The fact that it was decided that no interruptions, even from the chief orator of the assembly, should be noticed as evidence that the Council enjoys at least some freedom.

THE FIELD OF SOLFERINO.

A curious ceremony has been performed at Solferino. An Ossuary, or huge brick grave for bones, was consecrated there on 24th June, and at the banquet which followed Prince Humbert proposed the health of the "Three Armies" which had there fought and fallen. Herr Pollack, the Austrian representative, replied, speaking of "the sympathy which unites Austria and Italy," which was "born on the field of battle, and which he trusted would endure for ever." The audience applauded enthusiastically, and newspapers in France and England are full of sermons about the decay of international hatreds. The incident was, no doubt, a striking one, and mutual forgiveness is unquestionably a Christian precept; but we must confess, nevertheless, to a little latent doubt. Supposing Austria had not wanted to detach Italy from the Prussian alliance, would Herr Pollack have been so exceedingly effusive? Love your enemies, particularly when they can attack your Southern frontier,—that is, we suspect, the present Austrian reading of the Gospel.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF WORKMEN.

The French Government is trying to put down the International Society of Workmen by charging its members with belonging to a secret association. Thirty-eight members are now under trial in Paris. It is asserted in the act of accusation that the Society includes 443,785 French members, 42,226 Swiss, 80,000 English, 150,000 Germans, and 100,000 Austrians, or say 800,000 men in all; that its object is to foment strikes; that it has caused strikes in different places; that it advocates the democratic and social Republic, taxation on real property, and the abolition of conscription; that it was at the bottom of the recent Parisian *émeutes*; and that it approves and plans the assassination of the Emperor. There is a good deal of Lothair about all this; but there can be little doubt that a society of workmen does exist on the Continent which is in sympathy with the extreme Reds, though it probably does not approve assassination. The evidence, such as it is, rather tends to show that its Parisian leaders have endeavoured to bring science to their aid for a street fight, not for an act of murder.

OFFICERS OF THE OLD INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Grant Duff should remember that an intellectual victory is very often a moral defeat. Colonel Sykes on Tuesday asked for some more compensation for the officers of the old Indian Army, who, he said, had not obtained the guaranteed rights, deductions having been made from their bonus fund. Mr. Grant Duff thereupon made a most able speech, disposing of their case—which, we may briefly remark, is bad legally, but good morally—but must needs hint that they had been too well treated already, their "regiments having vanished into space." Considering that very many of these officers succeeded in keeping their regiments that many more were withdrawn by Government itself for civil employ, and that all faced death in order to keep them, a taunt of that kind, even if historically true, naturally excites great irritation. And when one thinks of it, to tell the butler that because the under-butler has tried to cut his superior's throat deductions shall be made from his (the butler's) wages, *is* rather hard. It was, perhaps, the butler's fault, but he thinks that as he fought for his master and paid in blood for his blunders censure hardly lies in his master's mouth.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The Earl will be buried to-day, and it is not etiquette to fill his post until the funeral is over. The public interest in the rest respecting and regretting Lord Clarendon, entertained for him no depth of affection, cannot be kept from speculating, and all kinds of rumours have been flying about all through the week. The one which was circulated earliest gave the Foreign Office to Lord Granville, the Colonies to Mr. Cardwell, and the War Office to Lord Northbrook; but the one which looks most authentic makes Lord Granville Foreign Secretary—an inevitable appointment; Lord Kimberley Secretary for the Colonies—a safe selection from our point of view; Earl de Grey Lord Privy Seal—an unobjectionable choice; and Mr. Forster President of the Council—a promotion which, though unprecedented, would greatly increase both the strength and the popularity of a Cabinet which, as it ages, loses a certain roughness of Radical flavour the public dislike to miss. The tools to the workman,—and it is on the representative of the Council in the Commons that the burden of the Education scheme must fall, and has fallen.

GENERAL BALFOUR VINDICATED.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which cannot endure any changes in the War Office not suggested by itself, hints that the *Spectator* was wrong in praising General Balfour. It does not deny that he and Sir H. Storks have saved the country a million in stores, but says his reduction in the number of iron bedsteads caused the State a large expenditure. Very possibly,—we know nothing of the incident; but we do know that the million was saved, and would buy a good many bedsteads. Again, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "We hear Anglo-Indians are extremely sceptical as to the General's connection with the reductions after the mutiny, which followed naturally on the cessation of active warfare." Well, there are stupid Anglo-Indians, as there are stupid Londoners; but at all events, Lord Canning, Sir B. Frere, Sir R. Napier, Mr. S. Laing, Sir C. Beadon, Lord Elgin, and Lord Halifax, people of competent capacity and accurate knowledge, all concurred in writing and circulating their belief that without General Balfour's energy, knowledge, and ability, those reductions would not have been carried out. The controversy does not matter much, except as a new illustration of English jealousy of Indian service.

THE LATE LORD CLARENDON.

PROVIDENCE seems to have decreed that this Cabinet, always victorious, shall always be in process of reconstruction. Mr. Bright is recovering strength in Wales; Mr. Childers is on a sick bed, though we are happy to hear improving; and Lord Clarendon has been finally removed. He had been slightly ailing for some days, but no danger was suspected till midnight on Sunday last, when he suddenly sank, and at 6 a.m. on Monday expired. Lord Clarendon's whole life had been passed in the public service; he represented England during the Spanish war of succession in 1834; he negotiated the Treaty of Paris after the Crimean war; he governed Ireland during the crisis of 1848; he was a member of five administrations; and though neither loved nor understood by the public, he was of the men whose aid is eagerly sought by Premiers. A consistent Whig of the old and exclusive type, he was a faithful adherent of the Liberal party, and formed one of the links, now growing few, between modern Radicalism and English traditionary modes. The gap he leaves is not a wide one, but it is perceptible; he was not a great man, but he was a cool, long-headed aristocrat, who could work as hard as a commoner; and the Empire has not too many of his type.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The text of President Grant's Message to Congress upon the relations of the United States to Cuba has reached this country. Its principal point, that an insurrection is only to be recognized by a neutral power when the insurgents have an organized government, means of maintaining war and raising revenue, a capital city, and prize courts, was correctly reported by cable, and amounts to a full justification of the conduct of England and France in conceding belligerent rights to the South. There are, however, some side points; the most important being the savage manner in which the war is carried on, the Spaniards shooting twenty prisoners a day, while the Cuban Quesada acknowledges the slaughter in one day and in cold blood of 650 prisoners; and the contempt which the stern President pours upon the Cubans within the Union. It is not often that a sentence like this finds a place in an official document:—"During the whole contest, the remarkable exhibition has been made of large numbers of Cubans escaping from the island, and avoiding the risks of war, congregating in this country, at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavouring to make war from our own shores, to urge our people into the fight which they avoid, and to embroil this Government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain."

ISABELLA'S LATE